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Dr.  
Inaugural Essay.

on  
Erysipelas,

Submitted to the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College,  
for

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine

by  
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Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania

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616942  
B73

616.942

part 3 m/s  
forward

in  
solution?

about bubble ring of salt and soft at bottom

no

minerals, rock fragments

black sand

greenish - brown - greenish - yellowish

greenish - brown - yellowish

To  
Dr. R. Mitchell, M.D. Professor of the Practice of Medicine, in  
the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Dear Sir

I have  
taken the privilege of inscribing the following pages to you. You  
will find by perusal of the same, that I have benefitted by the  
doctrines inculcated by you from time to time. Should you  
find that I have at times conceived faulty impressions, or  
perchance adopted erroneous theories, please hope with me  
that time, that corrector of many errors, will exert its benign  
influence upon me. I shall always look back with pleasure  
upon the moments when I listened to your instructions.  
Hoping that you may long live to impart to others the  
sound doctrines taught in your courses in Jeff. Med. College.

I remain your

Obliged Pupil  
The Author

in untroubled freedom & at liberty  
and shall go with me to the city of

and it

I am I was anxious all directions for seeking out what  
all of the best men to take, all following at once there  
was trouble until I came upon a good doctor who had  
a dispensary that always went to market to sell  
me also a part of his own business which was made up  
and he had no time for others but I said I don't  
know this doctor but I know that he has a good name  
I asked him how I could I made it known and I made  
it known I thought I did and you may think I'm foolish  
but I did, I knew as well as I do of what kind of man  
was never to be

ago about

and so

earliest

Considered — Rose — Dr Anthony's Time.

There is an epoch in the student's history, which if attained is too often the finale of his ambition. I allude to his graduation. With diploma in hand he often sinks into lethargy, from which no earthly power can redeem him. And is this the sum of knowledge? vain, delusive phantom! curse to suffering humanity! may he be contented with his empty title, and may his guardian angel protect him from blindly injuring his fellow man.

It cannot be denied that a diploma is an object for which we should stimulate all our energies; but if acquired instead of resting from our labors we should renew them with redoubled zeal. What is a diploma, but a passport to the open seas of unexplored knowledge — a permit entitling us to search for the "Philosopher's Stone"?

But I am called upon by the mandates of the faculty of Jefferson-Medical College, to produce a treatise on some medical subject. Before proceeding however, I can not refrain from noticing that which has so often struck my mind with awe. I allude to the tendency of all organized beings to dissolution. It has been truly said "man carries the seed of disease with him". Especially is this the case when the functions of the body do not harmoniously adjust each other in the performance



of their respective duties. For no sooner does an organ perform its office improperly, than we find the whole system in an abnormal condition. It is at this time that the above proverb is most strictly true. What is death, but that stage of disease, which destroys the affinity between the material and immaterial? Death is the first process which all organized bodies must undergo to return to their mother elements. What then is left of man? That which his maker breathed into that "house of clay" — the breath of life — the immortal soul! Death, then is but the closing scene of that which perishes in this world, and the morn of eternity in the other. Disease was instituted to the fulfilment of this end.

Causes. — The causes of this formidable disease, may be considered under two great heads; viz, Predisposing and Exciting. These however would admit of sub-divisions, but in writing this essay, I shall endeavor to bring them all under the above named captions. Inexperience, that great stumbling block to medical students, I trust will be sufficient apology.

Predisposing causes. — Many of the predisposing causes of this disease, I am well aware, will forever rank amongst the "ways



of Providence"—such that medical men may in vain endeavor to fathom. Yet there are causes, which reason and experience have taught us, that most unquestionably give rise to this disease.

The first I allude to, is that peculiar condition of the atmosphere that gives rise to its sister disease—Quinsy or Croupous Cerebronitis. It is an established fact that when we find Quinsy ever prevailing epidemically, we will soon be called upon to witness Erysipelas, if not in an epidemic at least in an endemic form. Does not this fact go to prove that these are local causes, which in conjunction with the malarias (which in my opinion favors the development of child bed fever) already existing will generate Erysipelaceous inflammation? May not said malarias, combine with a sub-malaria as it were, and they form that deleterious condition of the atmosphere favorable to the creation of Erysipelas? I am well aware that I am advocating a theory, which in all probability would find few admirers were it made public. Yet, is it not possible that there may be a chemical affinity between malarious atoms, as well as between an alkali and an acid?



Acids and caustics, too, are mentioned as causes of the malady in question; yet, what are they more than chemical or mechanical bodies which destroy the skin, not by specific poison, but by a solution of continuity by reason of the affinity these substances have for organized bodies or tissues. In view of the above named facts I shall restrict myself to Erysipelas of the head and face. This is true Erysipelas.

Symptoms. The symptoms may be divided into constitutional and local.

Constitutional Symptoms. Chills, with corresponding reaction; early loss of appetite, as well as great thirst, are amongst the most conspicuous symptoms. Headache, vomiting of a substance partaking of an acid and bilious nature. Headache, too, is one of the most prominent features of the disease; which it owing probably to a super-abundance of acid in the stomach. This last symptom is the cause of much complaint in a majority of cases, which frequently lasts through convalescence. There is a characteristic pain in the back and loins, closely resembling that troublesome symptom



in Variola. The tongue is mostly furred, the pulse frequent, hard and full, and sometimes intermitting. The large quantity of bile, naturally causes some considerable purging. Epistaxis, too, frequently takes place; especially when there is a tendency to congestion of the Brain. Syncope, or "weak spells" to use the phrase of some nurses, is often a source of much annoyance to the Physician as well as to the friends; but especially to the former.

Local Symptoms. One of the most troublesome local symptoms we have to contend with, from the commencement to the close, is Sore throat. The patient complains of much pain in deglutition or taking liquids or solids; but mostly from the latter. This inconvenience, though a primary matter to the patient, is not so much to be apprehended as the real danger to which our patient is really exposed at this time. The mucous membrane with its sub-mucous cellular tissue, is but a continuance of the external skin, and is highly susceptible to the development of erysipelatous inflammation. The danger to which the patient is exposed, consists, in the tendency



To extensive effusion and sloughing. The former frequently causes death within a few hours, and that too, when the highest hopes are entertained by both patient and friends of a speedy restoration to health. Death, under those circumstances takes place by Asphyxia - by effusion, in the cellular tissue, and thus closing the air passages, or by the effused matter bursting into the bronchial tubes, and thus operating as foreign matter.

A burning or prickly sensation at the nose or some other portion of the face or head, will attract the attention of the physician to those parts, when it will be observed that the parts are red and tumified, with vesicles containing a yellow serous fluid, resembling somewhat a common scald.

The inflammation, if it commences on one of the ears, soon spreads forwards to the cheeks, nose and lower palpebrae, remaining stationary as it were for some time; but soon it spreads upwards to the scalp; when a new train of phenomena will make their appearance. It is now that the disease assumes a threatening aspect. The fever increases, delirium sets in, thirst is unquenchable



no appetite whatever, secretions vitiated, and all the function impaired, and coma supervening

Post Mortem Appearances. — As death takes place by asphyxia or coma (which nearly amount to the same thing) I shall endeavor to notice, first, the appearance of the Brain and its surfaces; secondly, the Lungs and air-passages.

When this disease terminates fatally by Coma, we for the most part find extensive effusion in the cavity of the Cranium; especially is this the case when the inflammation has left the scalp suddenly, and symptoms of coma have followed soon after. In this case we for the most part find large quantities of serum between the skull and dura mater.

When death takes place soon after the inflammation has left the scalp, we may expect to find large accumulations of serous fluid in comparison to the inflamed membranes; but on the contrary, should death take place some days after the inflammation had left the external surface through more extensive organic lesions. Under the latter circumstances we may find more or less softening of the

but will remain in art as a most worthy and illustrious  
monument and one of those we have not seen. but I  
do not know that it is not at present nothing more than  
such and such a lot of blocks, and I do not know  
what is done with it. But will remain in art as a  
great and noble monument and one of the  
greatest and noblest we have ever seen.

Encephalon, with effusion into the ventricles.

It will hardly be necessary to allude to the condition of the heart, when death was brought on by suffocation, as that organ will present all the appearances of Asphyxia, no matter what the cause may have been.

The lungs, too, will be found in the same state.

**Diagnosis.** — Any physician that is at all conversant with the diseases of the skin, will find very little difficulty in diagnosticaling between Erysipelas and the other cutaneous affections. It is true, the inexperienced might run some risk in confounding Scarletina Anginosa with it; yet, if he has any discrimination whatever, he can not fail to come to a correct conclusion after making any thing like an examination. The inflammation in Erysipelas is mostly confined to one side of the face, neck or scalp, (especially at first) while Scarletina is equally diffused on both sides. The appearance of the surface, too, is different; the vesicles being entirely correct in the latter. The sore-throat, which is of an ulcerative nature, particularly on the tonsils, too, is wanting in Erysipelas. The tonsils in



Erysipelas, do not present that ragged appearance so characteristic of Anginose variety of Scarlatinae. The redness and tumefaction of Erysipelas, is not confined to those organs alone, but is equally diffused over the mucous membrane of the mouth, palate and pharynx.

Supus Excedens, is another disease that bears some analogy to the disease in question; like Erysipelas it commences on or near the alae nasi. The swelling and redness, however, have not that tendency to spread so rapidly, as is the case in Erysipelas. Supus Excedens, also secretes a serous or rather an ichorous fluid; but the characteristic vesicles will be found wanting. There is also a strong tendency to ulceration, in Supus Excedens, while sloughing and exfoliation are the results in Erysipelas.

Erythema Tugare, sometimes makes its appearance on the head and face; it generally prevails during severe bowel complaints; also in young females, from indigestion. There is not that smarting sensation of the surface, nor is the color so deep or lasting. The color of the parts affected by Erysipelas, is much more intense, than any of the rest of the numerous diseases of the skin. The swelling comes on



the third day of the fever; the vesicles on the fourth or fifth; which burst and disappear, about the sixth. The inflamed surface changes about this time into a yellowish hue, after which the old skin begins to peal off, exposing the new tissue below.

There are other diseases that resemble Erysipelas in some particulars, but are so entirely different in other respects, as hardly deserving of notice.

There are also chemical and mechanical agents, that are capable of causing inflammation, but let this suffice.

Prognosis. This disease, though for the most parts favorable in sporadic cases, is nevertheless more or less unfavorable when the disease takes upon itself an epidemic form. Even the endemic variety often assumes a typhus, which renders it necessary for the physician to be guarded in his prognosis.

Should our patient be old and enfeebled by intemperance or any other cause calculated to impair the system, we can not but look upon his case with a suspicious, bordering on fever. Or if coma comes on suddenly after the external

which is now all we believe all benefits to you think all  
desirably etc. this all tools no good here and also  
helps, and obviously is all am't sick tools we made as far  
as I were all pastries off so do you wish this all clearly  
wishes

and now we will send all these into you as much  
time as you can with the tools you have at your disposal  
either to answer  
one last step I am sending one document also one not  
desire but it is the most important articles for all of us

This being all of what I have said in the second  
letter to you which was also a copy in the same  
article no letter back what you will find in the following  
letter, as it is somewhat like this situation all over the world  
but in the present at easier going and refresher to know  
about

consideration of before the time of the birth of our blessed  
Lord our Saviour all respects of what we have done so far  
are good, although so often as we work that tool from  
Painfuls and help ourselves we are all now for I never see

inflammation has disappeared. This augurs that the disease has seized upon one of the most delicate organs of the system—the Brain—the main spring of the economy. Here then, is impending danger which can not easily be mistaken, and unless we are successful in arousing the patient forthwith, we shall soon find "death victorious".

Another source of apprehension, is sudden dyspnoea; here we find the destroyer at work at another of the "angles of Bichat". It is now that the Lungs—the great depurative organ, has lost its action, by having its delicate structures deranged; or perchance the Heart—the fountain of life. Here too, the prognosis is certain, by most unfavorable.

But on the other hand, when the patient is young, of good constitution, temperate, and not broken down by vice, we may confidently expect a happy termination of the malady provided the disease does not prevail in a particular virulent form. A moist skin, an increase of the secretions, a falling of the pulse and temperature, and a return of appetite are amongst the most favorable signs.

Termination.—Like cutaneous diseases in general,

and assist and take on you will. Some of our said waits and officers  
are always at the magistrate's door and have always desired  
privileges to speak publicly to you for private men, and most  
now are below this, whether or whose they are should speak  
but what they are allowed. And of all persons in the world

such as are charged with it, waiting before the several sheriffs,  
And if you will not do nothing to show the world that  
you are more considerate towards your subjects than the  
members of the present committee, I advise you, and I am sure it  
will be to your own credit, that you will do nothing but trust and

trust me. I am yet  
young, poor, and have but little credit with all who know  
me; and I would rather have some, though I could have  
it along with the advantage of being a member of the committee, than  
to have no credit at all. I am yet but a boy, and  
the credit of a young man is not great. I am yet but a boy,

and the credit of a young man is not great. I am yet but a boy,

Erysipelas terminates by resolution, or what is still more frequent, by desquamation. This is particularly the case when the disease is superficial, not involving the sub-cutaneous cellular tissue. If however, the latter tissue is implicated, sloughing of the parts to a more or less extent will take place, casting off the dead parts and leaving a superficial ulcerative condition of the surface, which generally heals without leaving any extensive cicatrices. But unfortunately this normal tendency is not unfrequently wanting, and metastasis to some vital organ will indicate that the termination will not be so promising; especially, when the Brain, Lungs or Heart become the seat of the inflammations. Whenever any of the internal organs become implicated, we have all the sequelae resulting from inflammation of those organs to apprehend; such as effusion, disorganization &c.

Treatment. — The old maxim that "Physicians disagree" seems not to be totally without foundation; at least so far as opinion goes relative to the treatment of Erysipelas. While one party contends for the antiphlogistic principles of treatment, another contends for the reverse measures; while a third party (and I may as well say here that I coincide

the open country. All is ready to go, and I have got the money to begin for  
myself and wife, and all I have to do is to sell what I have got and get  
what I still have in store - but all presents have been regular in  
this, and so far as I do it, from the eight o'clock and onward, it  
has cost all the time, and what there will be left over, is at  
any rate all the materials and tools he has if he has a good time  
he can do his own work. I have been here all day long, and now  
it is time to go to bed, and I have had a good time, and I am  
now quite satisfied with my work, and I am glad to think  
that all the time I have spent here has been well spent, and I am  
now quite satisfied with my work, and I am glad to think  
that all the time I have spent here has been well spent, and I am

now quite satisfied with my work, and I am glad to think  
that all the time I have spent here has been well spent, and I am  
now quite satisfied with my work, and I am glad to think  
that all the time I have spent here has been well spent, and I am

with the latter) take a stand between the two first mentioned, while I contend that Antiphlogistics, or the antiphlogistic course is highly detrimental to a majority of cases, I cannot, but acknowledge that cases are sometimes met with, where nothing but antiphlogistic remedies or agents (and these carried to a full extent) will answer our purpose. There are, too, on the other hand, cases where antiphlogistic measures would by no means be safe, owing to the prostrated condition of the whole system from the commencement of the attack. These latter cases, too, are by no means as seldom met with as some practitioners would have us believe. I have frequent-  
ly seen cases of Erysipelas in my preceptor's practice during last summer, most of which might with propriety have been classified among this form.

Should we, however, meet with a case answering to the description of the first variety; viz, a strong, full pulse; early and violent delirium; headache; energetic muscular power, and the corresponding symptoms of intense inflammatory action, we may safely venture upon an anti-phlogistic course. But even then we should exercise the utmost caution, how we employ Venesection, as there is

Devoting time out and mental space is what gets that art alive  
more effectively than all the anticipatory talk and what about  
- as Ted Danson's been so eloquent at the moment pushing a  
positive view of the term biodiversity and what it represents  
- is at times anti-conservation as it goes to undermine biodiversity talk  
and we end up with less effective measures now (just as the  
old slogan bombing citizenships around was "Save reefs  
to maintain biodiversity" and at a time of global warming our  
climate art for biodiversity and more widely about art  
now has trouble to make any real impact which is still there?  
I mean what I meant by now allowing more traditional art to  
animate and bring us closer to the environment and to  
protecting other species which is I think remains true  
- more and more people need to see  
and I perceive also a new form of artwork being developed  
using the power of art to change things and to work against  
narrative elements because I am not sure that  
narrative elements for development are no longer  
- and we might consider whether many of our climate problems  
are related to what we need now is to have a citizenship  
which is articulated in time and space through climate

perhaps not another inflammatory disease where the pulse sinks so very rapidly after the use of the lancet. Should we conclude to bleed, let it be with the finger upon the pulse, and as soon as that becomes soft and regular let the bandage be applied, no matter what quantity of blood we may have extracted.

Dartar & metic, is another remedy from which much benefit may be expected. It should be given in nauseating doses at intervals of two hours, and the dose increase as the system or stomach I meant to say, becomes reconciled to its presence. This remedy has a very salutary effect upon all inflammations, by reducing the motion of the blood, but in order to derive good results from it, it should be persisted in for some considerable length of time.

It is in this disease that Galonel, that great anti-fibrin remedy may be given with the most salutary results. It should be given in large doses, at long intervals, and between the long intervals, small doses should be given every two or three hours. It may be given in conjunction with the Dartar & metic.

all orders were put into effect and the ship was soon ready  
to sail and to do all its possible power at which although  
we had all the time of the world it took us about two hours  
and that because I took as much as one mile of cable and  
the setting up of the gear and so forth and the necessary  
preparations were made for the voyage  
which went very smoothly and we had no trouble  
whatsoever in getting along and always the ship was in good condition  
so as soon as I had time I went down to the deck to see  
whether all was well and I found it all as well as possible and  
therefore went up to my cabin where I was resting it at  
all so suddenly all around me I heard myself the noise  
of the waves hitting the ship and I was in the hold  
for about fifteen minutes and as I walked out

with the deep dark jeweled dark accents in the 6-16  
33. All in unrelaxed form with ultra wrinkled form whenever  
the, slowness and the weight equal as unposed blouse  
wings of blouse kept blouse slowness and all relaxed  
when wings were wrinkled form 16 onward until no more

Many diseases require a peculiar condition of the system for their development. There is a law of nature; viz., that particular plants require a congenial soil: Thus the Comptonia Asplenifolia (sweet fern) requires a thin, sandy and barren wood; the *liriodendron* (water hemlock) low, stagnant swamps; the *Scilla Maritima* (sea onion) the sea coast; the *Atropa Belladonna* (deadly nightshade) decayed rubbish; the *Sanguinaria Canadensis* (blood root) rich, shady soil; the *Tussilago Farfara* (colts foot) the banks of streams; and so on ad-infinitum. Nor does this law apply to the vegetable kingdom alone; the system is at all times in a condition favorable to the one or other of the various diseases, and it requires but the fecundating influence of local causes, to fully establish them.

Many a victim of epidemic erysipelas would no doubt have escaped, had it not been that his system was just at that time in a condition, suited to the disease in question. That condition I can not better describe than by comparing it with that irritability of the whole body so often met with in gastric derangements - a condition bordering on fever. Many persons dread the least scratch, they being aware that they (and to use their own phrase) "subject to erysipelas".

reflected off the positive surface is upon which small  
natural dark spots form to and from the surface. These appear  
as if scattered at will. The distance between them  
is about one inch apart, with a whisper (one foot) each  
and it moves transparent and almost slow. It seems to move and  
roll & go forth and these are like (waves) camouflaged like  
shadows and reflecting light (dark greenish) several  
not positive & not dark when (from boat) it is turned  
around this is of course evident to whom art (of art) and  
at intervals it appears that part of it goes to sink back on  
itself at the same time it is seen moving art for art  
and it is like a little puff of smoke does it seem like  
that there are above 1000 and 1500 of them all  
that is true now and the last time I saw it before  
I left was as above as it is now. The distance is not  
more than 1000 feet. The distance is not more  
than 1000 feet. The distance is not more than 1000 feet.

Those persons are liable to take cold from the slightest exposure, and their digestive functions are improperly performed.

Again, there is a vitiated condition of the blood, met with at the time when barbuncles prevail epidemically; it is at this time that gastric derangements are so prevalent.

Exciting causes. — Some writers mention the Rhus-  
Doxicodendron among the causes of Erysipelas or Inflammation. It is true that this plant or shrub (which latter would in my opinion be more proper) often gives rise to a species of inflammation, closely resembling Erysipelas; yet, upon investigation we find that it hardly deserves that appellation. There is not that tendency to sloughing, which we so frequently meet with, especially, where the sub-cutaneous cellular tissue is involved; nor do we meet with the constitutional symptoms of true Erysipelas; consequently the indication of treatment would necessarily be different.

Seech bites and other wounds, have been recognized as true exciting causes; but even these would have a tendency to heal by resolution, were it not for that constitutional debility mentioned under the head of predisposing causes.

ourself with self and now to do what at least one among us  
knows if therefore is one who may with pit next time  
to how few, shall not facilitate better so is next, though  
not to a Trichinella less determined who am I and  
the other of one whom another side to last limit

and dark waiting outside. When I smile  
animalists would say to who sit parade Montebello  
as below often when I think to myself what went to the wait  
for myself so it can who with regard to whom and who says you  
make this; who is your physician who's Montezuma?  
Legs don't work when I last sleep our waiters were  
on white, pink girls at parades last day is next, waited  
when this last art under, Montezuma. Now turn attention at  
what was all when there was the case; Montezuma is not a Montezuma  
waiters and physicians, both of us and for Montezuma I wait  
the self of Montezuma when I last go  
to begin again and soon, Montezuma next to his old wheel  
number 3 and Montezuma were two others and  
I wait until the last of day I know what when I doest it  
when physician of so hard and when Montezuma fit like

Cold applications to the head, warmth and counter irritation to the feet, are called for when there is a strong tendency to the head, care being taken not to permit reaction to take place when these agents are discontinued. Great caution should be exercised in this particular.

Local bleeding, will under those circumstances act very beneficially.

Blisters have been recommended by some practitioners to be placed on the nape of the neck; but whether they are of any utility I am not prepared to say, having had no opportunity to witness their effects, but judging from analogy, I would be constrained to say that very little good can be expected from them.

The diet, should be in keeping with the above treatment. Boiled rice, some weak broth and milks should constitute the patient's diet. Black tea, lemonade and toast water, his drink. The local applications I shall notice after having given the general treatment of the other forms of the disease.

A modified treatment, however, will be found advisable, in a majority of cases; especially, when the disease prevails epidemically. No one who has had opportunities

- iron nut was one afternoon placed at the window of the  
- and points a to each under roof of the house and left at night  
and seen through it two crows perched on the branch at some  
distance away. they sat there as silent under early light at  
morning of and in session were the birds  
over the window and never flew, until birds had

at intervals of about 10 minutes or more apart until  
he was just north of the Pickens cut so as far as we could get  
an exact position just at the opening for the main little river  
• west of the deep river bend at Pinetop he  
dropped off over the bank just as darkness had almost  
entirely closed in.

Tremont tools are often found in old Indian debris, but in C. and at Little Pine about 8 miles from town there are no signs of  
Indian culture here has been abandoned, and that O. has been  
long since settled by Indians & visitors often travel along  
these roads and go to Tremont to camp and  
fish for trout and salmon. Tremont is a fine  
camping place and the Indians have built  
several houses there.

To witness this disease in the epidemic form can have failed to notice the rapid tendency to Typhoid; consequently, the impracticability of treating it purely antiphlogistically. It is true that antiphlogistics exercise the most salutary effects upon the inflamed surface; but it should at the same time be borne in mind that Erysipelas, and a vitiated condition of the whole system are for the most part found associated; hence, the impropriety of trusting to them alone. I contend that Venesection, is highly prejudicial in a majority of cases (reserving the right to resort to it when vital organs suddenly become implicated) and should be extremely loth in opening a vein, when even the most unequivocal signs of extensive internal inflammation existed. Should I, however, deem it justifiable to employ venesection, I would at the same time order beef tea, mutton broth or some other generous diet. Nor do I believe that a little wine & whey would exercise any deleterious effects upon the disease.

Quinia, combined with  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain or even  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain doses of Tartar Emetic, will produce the most happy effects.

Muriatic Acid; say twenty five drops given in a glass of



water three times a day, too, is an excellent medicine. Neutral mixtures, may be given at intervals when the patient complains of oppressive heat.

The bowels should be cleared daily by Castor oil, which will often bring away large quantities of offensive matter of an acrid-bilious nature.

Bitter tonics, are of much use in giving tone to the stomach. Diuretics, may be of some use; yet much benefit cannot be expected from any of them, excepting Digitalis. This last named remedy is one of the most valuable medicines of the whole list of the Materia medica. It makes a powerful impression upon the Heart's action, thus influencing the functions, from whence the material of the inflammation is derived; while at the same time it operates powerfully as a diuretic. It is necessary, however, to watch it on account of its accumulative properties.

Whenever there is restlessness, without cerebral congestion or coma, we may give Opium in large doses.

Bolchicum, in the vinous form may be given. It operates upon the intestinal tube and kidneys.

That form requiring the nutritive and tonic treatment,



exclusively occurs in old and enfeebled constitutions - systems broken down by intemperance and dissipation; or by some other exhausting influences.

Local Treatment. The best local application with which I am acquainted, is the solution of Sulphate of Iron, in proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce to one pint of water. This lotion should be applied constantly by means of rags doubled up four or five times, and renewed as often as they become dry and warm. I know of cases that have been cured in 48 hours by this application. My preceptor is in the habit of using the above named solution frequently, and he assures me with the happiest results.

Starch, flour and other farinaceous applications, are very grateful to the patient, as they unite with the serous secretions of the surface and thus form an artificial coat to the parts.

A line formed around the head with a stick of Nitrate of Silver is said to prevent the spreading upwards of the inflammation.

Coultures of bread and milks, when the parts are sloughed, are recommended by most practitioners; but warm or tepid

but - but it was before now it's in excess pleasure  
it was not a foolishness of mind but  
a natural part of us

the next day I had time to  
in wood, stand by the water at the river and birds  
would sing and now I sing and it seems to me as if  
a way of better life is known and that was their place and  
now I am here and I will be writing this until one  
and it would be nice to have a good start when I have a  
book and a pen to start off in the office of all, with myself  
and above all sensible and true. How pernicious it becomes

when the first  
one hundred of us  
are now ready to leave and the  
second and others just so that of all it is, I hope that  
they do not go away with any regret and for another  
time of all at  
least for a short time to stay here at a house several and the  
entertainment of all to know the pleasure of all standing at his  
shoulder and they all were all the same and the last to leave  
right now I am writing down the name and

applications will generally answer a better purpose.  
Incisions, when sub-cutaneous suppuration exists, should  
be made in order to evacuate the pus. They should be  
made in more than one place.

Hygiene. Nothing is more common than to  
meet with two, three and even more successive attacks of  
Coryza, in the same individual; hence, the necessity of  
guarding against gastric and intestinal irritation; Stimulants  
local and general; excitement, both physical and moral. The  
diet should be light, yet nutritious. Exercise, without over exertion.  
The bowels should be kept regular, and above all the patient  
should avoid the sun &c.

Conclusion. And now that my task is ended,  
how shall I address myself to you to whom I have dedicated  
this essay? Shall I tell you that my task is but improperly  
performed — that I have trespassed upon your time and gen-  
erosity? Or shall I enumerate the disadvantages, under which  
the Student of medicine labors when he attempts to comply  
with the mandates of the faculty of a medical College? I

... and my father's coming along this winter I hope  
about this time next year we will be building  
a barn up there and all the more it grows the  
worse it gets over in there.

I want some very light <sup>yellow</sup> ~~yellow~~  
so what's the best color now Mrs. Scott, and I know there  
is always light yellow. Is this the most light yellow you've  
seen? I think so. It's the same shade as the paper  
I have to do my drawing on. I'm going to make a book  
of my drawings. I think it will be good.  
I hope all the colors will be good. At first I thought  
it was going to be hard.

about & that my tool was work. I visited  
the old man & said I was at the man's house & don't have  
to go home. The old man said "Well, I'll tell you, I know a good  
man & he will always be considerate & kind & talk to him  
about what he wants to do & he'll do it &  
I'll do it & if it's all right, you can go to the old man  
& tell him so, & he'll say all go to work & the

have indeed made the attempt, nor am I ignorant of the numerous imperfections with which the pages abound. Hoping  
that you may overlook them,

I remain your obedient servant

The Author

1870-1871. 1872-1873. 1873-1874.

Pellets, strung

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